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TREATY IS RATIFIED

The Long Hay-Pannecote Controversy at last Settled.

WAS HAY'S OWN HANDIWORK

Effect Cleveland's Criticisms of Democratic Organization.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The Hay-Pannecote treaty has been ratified, and the long struggle against Anglo-man in the State Department is temporarily at an end. Secretary Hay has kindly agreed to sacrifice his own feelings and submit the amended treaty to the British Government, but states frankly that he does not see how Her Majesty can possibly accept its provisions which, he at first declared, would be an insult for him even to offer for her consideration. It may be stated, indeed, that Mr. Hay would have withdrawn the treaty had it not been for Lord Pannecote, the British Ambassador, who did not seem to see the insuperable objections to it that Mr. Hay does. As a matter of fact, the treaty does not go far enough to preserve the bare rights of the United States, as it still contains the objectionable clause forbidding fortifications, which would enable our ships to leave the canal in time of war and go to meet the enemy elsewhere. Possibly, the real reason for opposition to amendment, is shown by the following official statement given out at the State Department: "Whatever odium there is in connection with the so-called Hay-Pannecote treaty rests entirely with the State Department. The compact was drawn up entirely by the State Department and submitted to Great Britain with the result that it was approved without change, even the crossing of a 'u' or the dotting of a 'i'. Every line, word, and letter of the treaty as it was prepared by the State Department." In other words, Great Britain had nothing to do with drawing up the treaty that Hay declared it would be an insult to her to amend! It was Mr. Hay's love for his handiwork that made him so oppose the amendment and not concern, solely, for the country's welfare. However, the treaty has been amended and passed and it is up to Great Britain to act. The chances are that she will do nothing until after March 4th, when Congress adjourns, and then will open negotiations with Secretary Hay, who has shown himself so facile, for a new treaty, in which concessions—possibly a new strip of Alaska, or a port for Canada—will be traded for the right to build the canal. By next winter, Britain may be out of South Africa and not so dependent on the friendship of the United States, as she is at present.

No decision is expected from the Supreme Court in the Porto Rican cases for at least two months after January 17th, when the second batch of these cases is to be argued. The belief is freely expressed here, however, that the court is radically divided on the main question, and that the balance of power will finally be left in the hands of the Chief Justice. The confidence of the administration has been rudely shaken by the attitude of former Presidents Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, both of whom have great weight with the Supreme Court, and by the fact that Attorney-General Griggs, during his argument on Wednesday, was plied with apparently hostile questions by Justices Brewer, Harlan, White and Brown. If these judges are hostile to the administration's position and all of the others are agreeable to the administration's position, it leaves a narrow majority of one vote. It is recalled that President Harrison appointed Justices Brewer, Shiras and Brown, and President Cleveland appointed Justices Fuller, White and Peckham. While no one expects that any of these judges are likely to be influenced by opinions entertained by the distinguished former Presidents who placed them on the bench, it is nevertheless an interesting fact that two-thirds of the Justices of the Supreme Court owe their appointments to former Presidents who are now assailing the imperialistic policy of the Administration.

Mr. Cleveland's views as to the future of the Democratic party have caused considerable comment here, where the general criticism is the same as that offered by Mr. Bryan—a lack of definiteness as to what he considers the basic principles of De-

mocracy to which he wishes to return. It is rather ancient history to argue the matter now, but there is no doubt that free silver was in accord with these "basic principles." As for Mr. Cleveland's plea "to give the rank and file a chance," it is said that if they did not have a chance at Chicago and Kansas City, they never will have. Certainly, the leaders did not control at either of these places—were not even present there, for the most part. It is pointed out, too, that Mr. Cleveland himself never brought out, even approximately, the full strength of his party vote. Mr. Bryan was defeated in 1896 but he received at least 800,000 more ballots than Mr. Cleveland did, when he was elected in 1892. The individual may decide for himself as to the real character and constitution of the Democratic "rank and file." Mr. Cleveland, it appears, has in mind the bankers, capitalists, and corporations of the East, but others may think that the great body of the Democratic voters are in question. Mr. Cleveland's advice to cut loose from Populism is, however, generally commended. There is no doubt at all that the tendency among Democrats in Congress is decidedly in favor of this, though it is urged by some that it is perhaps a trifle indelicate in Mr. Cleveland to suggest such a course, as one of the helping causes of his election in 1892 was Mr. Weaver's candidacy, on the Populist ticket.

Phil Graham Caught.

Phil Graham, the negro who was indicted by the grand jury at the last term of our circuit court, was captured last week at Americus, Ga. There was a reward of \$200 offered for his capture. Sheriff Pearce has brought Graham to Tallahassee, and he is now in jail here. This murder is but another instance, illustrating the careless indifference for human life, which is so common among a certain class of our negro population. Graham had been separated from his wife for several months. He worked on the turpentine farms below this city and on the night of the murder, came to his wife's house, and tried to persuade her to allow him to sleep at her house that night. She refused his importunities and at about 4 a. m., becoming tired of arguing with her, and angered at her refusal, he stood up and stretching himself said: "I have your age in my pocket," and pulled out a razor and cut the woman's throat. She screamed, caught him by his coat-tail and ran him all round the house and fell dead at her door step.

Sheriff Pearce laid several traps to catch Graham but was unsuccessful until a few days ago.

Christmas Services at the Jail.

Christmas services were conducted at the Leon county jail at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Carter. Special Christmas carols had been taught the men, and all joined heartily in the singing of them. After the services, Christmas carols and papers were distributed.

The contributors to the Christmas dinner were: Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. A. L. Randolph and Miss Mary Damon.

The public are again urged, now that the busy Christmas season is over, to send books, magazines and papers to the residence of Mrs. R. H. Gamble, to be sent to the convict camps.

Benefit Methodist Parsonage.

There will be a musical at "The Columns" New Year's evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Aside from music by the finest artists in town, there will be other attractive features, namely, a "Holiday Convention," in which four of the most charming young ladies of Tallahassee will be costumed to suit the days they represent, recitations, etc.

An enjoyable time is promised and everybody cordially invited. Proceeds for Methodist parsonage. Admission only 15 cents.

Negro Decapitated by Seaboard Air Line Train.

When the Seaboard Air Line train Saturday night arrived at the depot from Jacksonville, pieces of clothing, human flesh and bloody stains were noticed on the engine trucks—plainly showing that some poor fellow had met his death not far from the city. The next morning the yard engine carrying deputy Sheriff Hopkins went out on the main line, and just beyond the second mile post, which stands at the eastern end of the deep cut, the decapitated body of a colored man was found lying on the right hand side of the track. A little further away was

found the left arm of the unfortunate victim, and all along the track was found pieces of the body, while fully a quarter of a mile away from the body was the poor fellow's head. It had been cut cleanly from the trunk of the body and was lying on the opposite side of the track from that where body was found. It presented a very gruesome sight as it looked up to the bright morning sun, with its staring eyes and wide-opened mouth, and being only slightly disfigured, it was easily recognized to be that of one Charles Simmons, a colored man about 30 years old. Deputy Sheriff Hopkins returned to town and notified Coroner Whitfield of the death, who ordered a jury summoned to sit on the body.

At the inquest, it was ascertained that Simmons worked in town around the city market, and living near the railroad section house, was accustomed to go to his home, along the railroad track every night. When last seen Saturday night he was very drunk and it is supposed either fell on the track and laid there until run over or was too drunk to realize his danger and get out of the way. The railroad crew on the engine did not know anything of the accident until their arrival at the depot, when they jumped from their cab to examine and oil their engine. This is easily explained—from the fact that the road makes a sharp turn just at the point where the accident occurred and consequently the headlight of the engine would be thrown off the track into the woods and also from the fact that no doubt the fireman of the engine would be busy at this point firing his engine as the very heavy grade here compels the engineer to put on all the steam he can so as to be able to climb the hill. It is even doubtful, for that reason, if they would have been able to stop in time if they had seen him after rounding the curve. The verdict of the coroner's jury was therefore that of accidental death and the jury completely exonerated the employees of the Seaboard Air Line from all blame for the unfortunate accident.

Civil Appointments.

Governor Bloxham has made the following civil appointments:

W. M. McIntosh, Sr., of Tallahassee, to be notary public for the State at large.

E. G. Creighton, of Olive, to be inspector of timber and lumber for Escambia county.

W. C. McCord, of Pensacola, to be notary public for the State at large.

E. G. Stewart, of Milton, county commissioner for district 2, Santa Rosa county, having been elected county treasurer, tenders his resignation.

Robert Thomas, of St. Petersburg, to be notary public for the State at large.

F. T. Smith, of Umatilla, to be notary public for the State at large.

Florida School Census 1900.

The school census of Florida was taken during the present year by the several county superintendents. From their reports Hon. W. N. Sheats, State Superintendent, has just compiled a number of tables, the first of which gives the following totals for the State of the children of school age, from six to twenty-one years:

White males, 48,023; white females, 45,328; total white, 93,351. Negro males, 33,689; negro females, 34,388; total negro, 68,077. Total males, 81,712; total females, 79,716. Grand total, 161,428.

The increase over the school census taken in 1895 are as follows: White males, 2,762; white females, 4,429 total white increase, 7,155. Negro males, 320; negro females, 1,355; total negro increase, 1,675. Total increase in State, 8,830.

Thirty-two Indians were reported from Lee county.

In Leon County there are 1,001 white and 6,415 negro; total 7,416, divided as follows: 530 white males, 471 white females; Negro males, 3,232; females, 3,183.

Cay-Genovar.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Alfred Cay and Miss Florence Lorenzo Genovar was celebrated Sunday, December 23, 11:45 a. m., at the home of the bride in this city.

Although the banns were published according to the usual custom of the Roman Catholic Church, the affair was kept so quiet that every one was surprised by the event.

Surrounded by ferns and roses in the tastefully decorated rooms, the bride, whose Spanish beauty is perfect, gowned in snowy satin, was a dream of loveliness to which the

mainly strength of the groom offered a rare contrast. The couple were preceded to the altar by the maid of honor, Miss Irma Genovar, sister to the bride, accompanied by Mr. Wilson Hall, nephew of the groom. The wedding march was rendered by Mr. Lindsay Papy, and the ceremony, according to both the Catholic and Presbyterian churches, was performed by Rev. Father Hugon.

The ceremony and the warm congratulations which followed were succeeded by a wedding breakfast elaborate and choice. Healths and pledges were drunk in champagne, and the bride retired to prepare for her journey. In time for the east bound mail she reappeared in a tailor-made suit of handsome cloth and silk, with hat of blue beaver to match, and received the good wishes and farewells of the few honored guests.

Those present were: Rev. Mr. McCarty, Mr. N. H. Harrison, of Lake City, Messrs. and Mesdames Raymond, and David Cay, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Miss Minnie Cay, W. A. Demilly, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeting, Miss Sweeting, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Radford and Mr. and Mrs. McCrea and friends of the bride and groom from distant points.

The presents were numerous and handsome, from admiring friends of both parties. The wedding party left for an extended tour and will make their home in this city on their return.

Tram Road for Panacea.

Proprietor T. H. Hall informs us that it is now practically settled that a tram road will be built from Sopchoppy to Panacea Springs to accommodate the rapidly increasing patronage of the mineral springs and hotel—both as a health and pleasure resort. The road will be built in time for next summer's rush, and will be equipped with up to date cars for passengers and freight. For the purpose of building the road and making other improvements a saw mill is to be temporarily located near the springs. Another important thing to be added is a steam engine to furnish water for the hotel and cottages desiring it. A complete system, including hot and cold water throughout the hotel, was put in nearly a year ago, but the power was derived from a wind mill and was inadequate for the rush season business, causing great inconvenience. This trouble will be entirely obviated by the steam power.

A Very Sad Death.

Last Sunday death claimed little thirteen-year-old Mabel, the adopted daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Woodward. A few days previously she had been stricken with hemorrhagic fever and the skill of the attending physician, Dr. Palmer, and the best trained nursing by Miss Haile failed to overcome the ravages of the disease. The child was conscious to the last, realized her condition, left instructions for the disposition of her playthings, etc., and messages for all her dearest friends. It is said to have been one of the most touching death-bed scenes ever witnessed. The parents are almost heartbroken, and have the sympathy of the entire community.

Died.

On last Monday, December 24th, 1900, after a short attack of pneumonia, Mr. I. J. Wilson, a much respected citizen, who resided about two miles west of this city. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from which church he was buried Christmas morning, at 10 o'clock. His death was very sudden and was a great shock to the whole community and a large circle of sorrowing friends. He leaves a wife and large family of children, several of whom are very small. His bereaved ones have the sympathy of the entire community.

Woman Suffrage in the West.

The opponents of woman suffrage are shouting from the housetops: "Behold! women have had the franchise four years in Idaho, five years in Utah, seven years in Colorado, ten years in Wyoming and the millennium has not yet arrived; therefore woman suffrage is a failure—it ought to be abolished in those states and never granted in any others."

It would be a waste of words, perhaps, to suggest that even the longest of these periods is a rather brief time to usher in the millennium or to call attention to the fact that there is not a state in the Union with so small a proportion of its inhabitants in the jails, poorhouses and insane asylums as Wyoming; or that the first Legislature of Colorado and Idaho, after

women were enfranchised, passed respectively a stringent anti-prize-fighting and anti-gambling law; or that the vast preponderance of testimony from all the four states is, that the effects of woman suffrage have been in every way beneficial to the commonwealth; nor is it worth while to suggest that the women in all of these states are so largely in the minority that, even if they should stand solidly together, they could not wholly eradicate those evils which are so strongly implanted in the community. There is ample and trustworthy evidence that those women have used their ballots in favor of law and order, and of candidates who would enforce existing statutes and not be themselves violators of civil and moral laws.

But what right have men to exact a guarantee from women that they will regenerate the world with their ballots? Have they required such pledges from any other class of citizens? Was this result expected when several million plantation negroes were enfranchised; and when the vote was conferred on the semi-civilized Indians of the Western plains? Do the political managers, previous to each election, scour the alleys and byways of the cities in the effort to naturalize every newly-landed foreigner so that he may improve the quality of the electorate? Is it for this reason that criminals are pardoned from the penitentiaries, jail doors are opened, and the inmates of the almshouses are rounded up at the polls? For this same lofty purpose has the ballot been placed in the hands of the illiterate Hawaiians and Porto Ricans; and the half-savage Filipino entreated to accept it in exchange for his bolo?

O, no, not at all. There has not been a class of men enfranchised for the last forty years that has added to the dignity, the intelligence or the morality of the electoral body; on the contrary, all, for a time at least, have caused a distinct retrogression, and have added many diverse elements to be dreaded and feared at every election.

But when suffrage is asked for the women of the United States the most profound apprehension is at once aroused, lest they might not be able to "purify politics; lest they should not, at one sweep, wipe out of existence the vicious institutions which men have allowed to take root and flourish for centuries. The prophets must have had this great body of American objectors in mind when he spoke of those who strain at a gnat but find no difficulty in swallowing a canal.—Ida Husted Harper in New York Sun.

The Ship Subsidy Bill.

The Hanna-Payne subsidy bill briefly condensed, is as follows: Its purpose is to stimulate domestic shipbuilding. It appropriates \$9,000,000 annually to be paid to owners of vessels complying with prescribed conditions. It bases the amount of subsidy to be paid upon the tonnage of the vessel and the miles sailed. It discriminates between speeds of sailing. Ships now built will get the subsidy for ten years; those built hereafter will get it for twenty years. Each American vessel sailing outward 1,500 nautical miles gets for each one hundred miles of the round trip 1 1-2 cents a ton, not of freight carried, but of her displacement. Each additional one hundred miles, not exceeding sixteen, earns a cent a ton. The faster vessels get more. Those of 2,000 tons and more, sailing 12 to 14 knots, get 1-2 cent a ton, the subsidy increasing by grades according to speed, until the ship sailing 21 knots speed, and of 10,000 tons upward, get 2.3 cents a ton. A ten-knot ship sailing 42,000 miles, would be paid \$48,300; a fifteen-knot ship would get \$141,750 for a 63,000-mile run, and a twenty-knot sailing 88,200 miles would be given \$304,290. If Americans owning foreign built ships wish to get a share of the subsidy, they must have their ships registered and agree to build in domestic yards an equal number. All subsidized ships must carry mails free, and be subject to draft as auxiliary cruisers or transports, such service to be, of course, amply compensated, as were the St. Paul and City of Paris during the Spanish war.—T. U. and Citizen.

The little children attending the Miss Child's Kindergarten school had a Christmas of their own last Friday on which were hung presents for their parents, all of which were made by themselves in their school. It was a lovely sight to see the little tots presenting their little presents to their mothers, as their names were called.

T. E. James of St. Petersburg is visiting his brother, S. C. James.

SENATOR ROUSE SHOT

His Cousin Killed at the Same Time.

DEPLORABLE AFFAIR INDEED

Parties on Both Sides Prominent and Well Connected.

On Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst., a difficulty occurred at Ashmore and in much less time than it is required to tell the story, one man was dead and another dangerously wounded. State Senator-elect, Wm. C. Rouse was the latter and Edgar Nims the former. The shooting was done by Frank Walker (more generally known as Little Frank), a son of the late Hon. B. Frank Walker of this county.

The facts, as told the coroner's jury by witnesses, are about as follows: Walker had been working turpentine boxes on McCabe's land in Wakulla county on which the lease had expired. He had also been hiring teams from Nims to do hauling with. Rouse and Nims both went from Sopchoppy to Ashmore, where Walker kept a commissary for settlement.

A dispute arose between Rouse and Walker over the amount of the settlement, hot words followed and Walker pulled a pistol and shot Rouse in the stomach. Rouse was unarmed. Nims, seeing that Rouse, his cousin, was, or had been, shot, pulled his only weapon, a pair of metal knucks, and struck Walker, who wheeled and shot Nims two or three times (one report says two, another three). The first shot penetrated Nims' bowels, ranging from the left to the right side, and the second went through his heart, killing him almost instantly.

A telegram summoning Dr. Gwynn was sent here and a special train took him down the same night to see Rouse. Unable to return himself, Dr. Philbrick was sent Saturday in response to another telegram and considered Rouse's condition so critical that he was brought here Saturday afternoon on another special train, where the Doctor could have the benefit of everything possible to save the patient's life.

From that time until Monday morning his condition was extremely critical. About 10 o'clock a. m. on the latter date, however, the crisis came, and the iron nerve of the patient, without the use of anesthetics and the skill of the physicians—Dr. Philbrick, especially having remained and worked with him almost constantly—became masters of the situation, and Rouse is at this writing on the high road to speedy recovery.

A coroner's jury sitting upon the Nims case found that he came to his death in the manner stated, and accused Walker of murder in the second degree. The accused is a half-brother to the sheriff of Wakulla county, H. N. Walker, and is in his custody, but not confined, no warrant having been sworn out at last accounts.

The Deacon's Tribulations.

Horace C. Dale's "The Deacon's Tribulations," was presented at Munro's Opera House last Friday night by the students of West Florida Seminary. The audience was large and the majority of them showed their keen appreciation of the acting of the students. The cast of characters was as follows:

Deacon Thornton	Mr. A. L. Randolph
George Graft, Deacon's Nephew	Mr. A. B. Clark
George Darrah	Escaped Convict
James Reed	Mr. E. C. Johnson
Dusty Jim, a tramp	Mr. W. M. McIntosh, Jr.
Billy, the Deacon's hired boy	Mr. V. B. Crawford
Pete, Mrs. Thornton's dusky factotum	Mr. P. C. Coles
Constable	Mr. Harry Province
Amelia, Deacon's wife	Miss Leila Jackson
Mrs. Thornton, Amelia's sister	Miss Bessie Saxon
Daisy Dean, as pretty and pert as of yore	Miss Louise Davis
Nellie, Darrah's daughter	Miss Basic Damon

The acting all through, was good, except the heavy tragedy, and that was perhaps better than could have been expected of students so young in years and new in the profession. Altogether it showed great talent and close application on the part of the participants and careful training on the part of their instructors.

Ladies Will Serve Dinner.

The ladies of the Methodist Church will serve dinner to the hungry multitude, soldiers especially, on inauguration day. They have secured the vacant store two doors north of Schrader's drug store, and will serve the dinner there. There will be a regular meal, besides many delicacies, etc.